NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

light. The Governor elect spoke. He was lived with terrific applause, the cheering be-

g again and again renewed. He said: MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad to meet you y Fellow Civizens: I am glad to meet you too-mght. Our work is but half done, and a presence and the enthusian which you lay upon this occasion give me assurance the residue of the work will be well done ne people of Indiana. [Applause.] is three months since I stood upon this plathable to as I was concerned, to commence fight of 1872, since that night I have been necently to county, from section to section

e the election.

contest in which we have been engaged can a peculiar one. Never was one so deficied in the history of the State, and, on the of our opponents, never so unscrupulous bitter. Never was so much money that the new of our opponents never so unscrupulous obitter. Never was so much money that the new of the transfer of the following the fore that a quarter or half a million liars could control a great State like Indigatist the deliberate judgment of the peound with these terrible odds against us we some on, and the vote on last Tuesday shows us a majority of more than a thousard the head of the ticket, [Applause.] This is I said, is not to stop. We may rejoice what we have accomplished, but as outsiness intending results to follow our efforts, ow commence the fight for November. It is the understood, my friends, that ection in Indiana is to be followed by a emphatic declaration on the part of the e in favor of the electoral vote for cy and Brown. [Cheers.] On the State t1 am able to say to vou to might only this; the Governor and the Superintendent of e instruction are elected, and less than a and votes cover the balance of the ticket. I could say to you to might that the entire terratic ticket was elected; but I can say to sat the men of the ticket who are defeated with you for the great fight in November. ntest in which we have been engaged

made. I have just this gratification, that every single attack that was made a pion me during the last contest, upon personal grounds, has added to the vote that made me Governor of the State of Indiana. (Cheors.)

There is a sentiment of justice and fair play among the people that a man shall not be broken down sim; ly occause he is a candidate; when he stands to some extent defenceiess himself, the people will take care of his honor when it is vilely attacked. [Applause.]

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Of the Representatives to Courtees we carry

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Of the Representatives to Cougress, we carry the First. Second, and Third Districts, and I understand that Mr. Neft has beaten Shanks in the northeastern district of the State. I regret to say that our candidates for Congress at large are beaten—one by about 200, and the other by less than 400 votes. A little more of an effort on our part would have elected the whole State ticket and both the candidates for Congress at large. I wish to say a very little of the peculiarity of the vote. There was a very small vote at the recent election, amounting to two hundred or three hundred, that supported what was called the Straight-out bemocratic ticket—a ticket that was repudiated by its head, a very able and honorable man. Wm. Education; he refused to be connected with the ticket, yet, by force, almost, they made him part of the ticket, and sent it out into the different portions of the State. That small vote of two hundred or three hundred in the whole State of Inniana are not going to follow the mercenary foes who carry Grant properly that reaches in the state.

Into wrong positions.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA FAITHFUL AND THUE.

I wish to speak a word in respect to the Liberal Republicans of the State of Indiana. I am gratified to say to you, and to the people of the State, that that vote was a the vote to the cause in the late election. [Applause.]

The Liberal Republican party no longer under its leadership and management, at that election voted a true vote in fayor of reform and restoration. [Applause.] And I am glad to have this opportunity to express my obligation to that element of support which i received for the office of Governor, and which the gentlemen associated with me upon the ticket also received.

are gratified also to be able to state to you the great body of the Democratic party in State of Indiana came to the support of the lett making no objection because the candle for Lieutenant-Governor had not formerly na Democrate. I am glad to know that the mocratic party of Indiana stands to-day with Liberal Republicans a solid body, in favor the election of Greeley and Brown, [Apisse.]

port, Indiana must be carried? [Tremendous spindings.]

What do they represent? Not themselves, Greeley and Brown upon the platform adopted at Cinclination and Baltimore, represent reform; they represent reconclitation and restoration; they represent party in the public service, as opposed to corruption in that service. They represent a spirit of fraternity between the North and the South as opposed to the spirit of hatred upon which the Ladical party has relied for its strength in the North. Then will any man, Liberal Republicat or Democrat, hesitate to step forward in the effort to carry the State in November? I believe that in the city of Indianapolis there is not a single man, unless he is blinded by party abuses and party feeling, that does not know that there is occasion for general reform in the public service of the country. I know that the people have been told in the organs of the Radical party that there is no occasion for reform; that there is no corruption; that the Grant Administration is the purest the pountry has ever had.

CORRUPTION AND INSINCERITY OF TRE

ed them.
It is to the interest of Indianapolis that the

It is to the interest of Indianapolis that the South should prosper; that we should have a good market there for our products. But how can this be brought about so long as the States are ruled by bold, bad men, who have piled up a mountain of debt in that section, the interest of which is so great that the people can scarcely pay it. This being the condition of affairs, we should raily and elect Greeley, for then we can rely on having a fair and impartial administration, and know that no one section will be sacrificed to another, but that all will be made prosperous alike; know that men of all colors will be defended in their just rights.

will be defended in their just rights.

HOPE FOR INDIANA.

I appeal to you, then, to go on and continue the work. You gave me a support in the contest that has just closed, for which I am very grateful to you. I can never forget the honor you have done me, and especially here at my own home, in the city of Indianapolis and in the county of Marion, and in my old county of Shelby; but passing all that by, I ask you to go on in this work, remembering that the work you are to do is not for the promotion of a man, it is for your country; it is that these States may once more constitute the great American Union in fact as well as in form; that the States shall once more constitute a family as our fathers intended they should.

We can carry the State of Indiana if we make

The War-Horse of Indiana Liberals Follows Gov. Hendricks-A Speech from George W. Julian-Words that will Ring through-

out the Country.
In the great meeting in Indianapolis the Hon. George W. Julian followed Gov. Hendricks. He said :

He said:

I came here to-night with no intention of making a speech. The day for argument is past, and the day for action is come. I have been many times in very many localities in this State, and he ve spoken fully and as effectively as I could for the great issues of this canvass. It is needless to repeat myself, or to repeat what others have said about the duties that lie before you. I am here to confer with friends in this political love feast about the primal duties that remain before us in this canvass.

I have been a good deal abused and a good deal interested in the Grant literature that have seen during the past week or ten days. The politicians and the Grant newspapers have denounced the Greeley movement a finished work. They have been spending their time since

men who preach my funeral.

DEAD AND BURIED, YET ALIVE.

Why, I remember about twenty-four or twenty-five years ago, when I had the hardihood to break my connection with the cld Whig party, that they preached my funeral; and the same men preached if that are doing it to-day. I was dead and everlastingly gone, and there was to be no resurrection. After long years of bitter repentance I might possibly be received back, but the case looked terribly dark and discouraging. And yet, only a few years after that I myself helped bury the men that preached my funeral, [cheers and laughter.] and when they were resurrected again, and begged for admissions.

BURIED AGAIN.

In 1854 and 1855, when I fought the Know-Nothing movement, I stood by old Horace Greeiey in fighting till I was in my grave, and they buried me again. I remember well how they chuckled over the idea, and how they said, laughingly, that now at least we have got the pestilent agriator firmly nelied up in his coffin, [Laughter.] And yet, in two or three days I was running up and down the earth, making political speeches; and to-day the same men who were preaching my political funeral are swearing that they never belonged to the Know-Nothing movement, and would give anything if they could have my anti-Know-Nothing record to stand on to-day. [Cheers and laughter.] And it will only be a few years before the Indiana will be glad enough to come to me again with confession. They will be glad enough to say, "We were wrong and you were right, and we would like to be permitted to come back and sit at the same table with you soreheads and renegades." [Laughter.] Well, maybe I will take them in, and maybe I won't. [Loud laughter.] Leball want them to undergo a thoroughly respectable probation. BURIED AGAIN.

DELICATE INSTINCTS OF THE GRANT FACTION.

Why, it is wonderful to me that these men, who are so copious in billingsgate and in impugning the motives of other men, do not sometimes stop and look back over their own political motives as well as mine, and bethink themselves that may be they are wrong, as usual, and may be that I am right, as I have been before. But they are not satisfied with the company that we Liberal Republicans have got into, and my oid friend. Governor Baker, in his little joilification in this State, talked about the queer spectacle of Julian and Voorhees marching hand in hand to attend old Granomother Greeley's funeral, I baughter. I have differed with Mr. Voorhees politically in years past as widely as two men could possibly differ, but in all those days our personal relations have always been friendly, and still are so, and he and I happoning to stand together upon the same great object and in support of the same national ticket, it seems there is nothing particularly distrussing to any reasonable body.

But they have raised the question of good society and respectable association.

GRANT'S "GOOD SOCIETY."

What kind of company have they got into?

just man! And yet they talk about my associations in the face of facts like that. [Applause.] Simon Cameron is anothef of their saints. Old Simon Cameron, who was kicked out of President Lincoln's Cabinet for the rascalities he was found gainty of; who was disgraced by the vote of the House of Representatives for his corruption in office while Secretary of War under Mr. Lincoln, Old Simon Cameron, who has had a national reputation as scoundrel ever since any of you can remember. [Applause.] Old Simon Cameron, whose very name is synonymous with thieving and plundering all over the United States. Simon Cameron, who was installed as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, taking the place of Chaires Summer, but who was kicked out because he was as ignorant of the duties of Chairman of that committee as he was innocent of a conscience. [Cheers and laughter.] Old Simon Cameron is one of the beautiful, celestial spirits that is put forward as a recognized leader of the Grant party in the great State of Pennsylvania, and through whose infernal corruption the State is to be carried in November.

Infernal corruption the State is to be carried in November.

ANOTHER OF GRANT'S FRIENDS.

There is another fellow down there in the State of Arkansas. What is his mame? [A voice—"Clayton,"] Yes, Clayton, who wanted to go to the United States Senate, and who, by his money and his corrupt practices, had the Legislature of that State in the Interest of his election to the United States Senate, and these tools of Clayton, when they elected nim, carried out the contract and sent him to the Senate. But when Clayton was indicted by the Grand Jury for these corrupt practices, and the penitentiary looked him in the face, inviting him to walk in. Gen. Grant got concerned about his brother beloved, and in order to save him he removed the District Attorney through whom the indictment had been found, and appointed a not unwilling tool in his place, who proceeded straightway to nolle pros. the indictment, so that Clayton might go unwhipped of justice and labor for the reflection of Gen. Grant.

Why, when they talk about good society, it might be well for them to think of that. [Applause.]

ANOTHER CHIP OF THE SAME BLOCK.

And here is Tom Murphy. You may have heard of him. [Cries of "We have," and laughter.] Tom Murphy, black all over, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, with the rascalities that are recking and dripoing from his veryggarments. Tom Murphy, chief partner of the Tammany Hing of theres, and probably the biggest thief going. Tom Murphy, as you know, was appointed Collector of the great city of New York, and Moses Grinnell, as good a man as ever the Almighty put breath into, was turned out that Tom Murphy may the proper of the proper of the partner of the proper of th

things. [Applause.]

STILL ANOTHER.

Then there is another "clever" gentleman down in Now Orleans; a man named Casey, brother-in-law Casey, brother-in-law of the President, brother-in-law of the Government [loud laughter], our brother-in-law frenewed laughter]. Casey, who seized the Federal vessel with all the civil authorities of Louisiana last year; who got out the Gatling guns to overawe his opponents, and all in the interest of Grant's rediction; Casey, who was voted guilty of bribery and corruption by a committee of Grant's own friends, last spring, and who demanded Casey's removal. Did Grant remove him? Not much. Lord casey will hold his office as long as Grant holds his, unless he dies, and such fellows never die. [Roars of laughter.]

ROBESON IN THE BAD LIST.

There is still another fellow, a Cabinet Minister and Secretary of the Navy, a man named hobeson, who stole \$85,000 of your money out of the national Treasury, and paid it, in violation of law, on a false claim. Everybody knows it, and nobody denies it. True, they put in a plea that he did it with good intentions, but you know that that country where they burn brimstone is paved with good litentions.

I am reminded by this of the defense of Judas Iscariot by a somewhat celebrated English writer, who insisted that Judas was not so very bad a man. True, he was not of avery heroic type; he was only a money-gretting, mercenary sort of fellow. I think Judas was pretty bad, but I confess I do not think he was as mean as some of the Grant officials. [Applause and laughter.]

low. I think Judas was pretty bad, but I confess I do not think he was as mean as some of the Grant officials. (Applause and laughter.)
Why, the Indianapolis Journal has been preaching the same kind of gospel-mercy to thelves and villains. It made a defence of Senator Morton the other day that was absolutely sublime in its audacity and impudence. But before I quit talking of "good society" I must not forget the fellow by the name of Creswell, the Postmaster-General under Grant, and one of his chief admirers, who tried with all his might to get \$43,00 of your money, and came very near getting it, too; but no credit to Creswell, for he did his best to get it, and he is a splendid stealer. Did Grant remove him? O, no! for he is here making Grant speeches.

Carl Schurz tells you that he was offered by Grant, through General Pleasonton, all the patronage of the State of Missouri if he would help him afong with his San Domingo scheme, but the learned Dutchman was not in the market. [Laughter.]

BUTLER NOT FORGOTTEN.

This talk of good society is exceedingly suggestive. There is Butler. Just think of it; he tells you, in the amiability of his good nature and kindly feeling toward thieves, knaves, and pickpockets, that if Grant or one of his office-holders steals a million of dollars it is only two and a helf cents apiece. [Laughter.] Senator Hendricks has read to you a passage where it is confessed by their own authorities that under the Grant rule they steal more than a hundred million dollars a year, which is \$1.50 for every man, woman, and child, black and white, in the Republic. But Butler, St. Benjamin, tells you that if, among the co.000 office-holders, nobody among them was found to steal, it would be a contradiction of human nature. It is human nature, then, to steal. Well, I think it is—of the Butler kind. He says, further, it would not do to turn out all the thieves in office to-day who have got full from being there for a good while, and put in another lot who are empty, But there is a defect in that logic.

nections who are empty, and they go on stealing, and stealing is a disease that grows by what it feeds on.

DELIVER US FROM THE THIEVES.

I think, therefore, we had better turn out all the thieves and put in new fresh lands who will at least be tolerably honest for a while, and when they get corrupt we will turn them out also. (Applause.) How contemptibly mean it is to talk about associating with disreputable people when the whole Grant Administration is to-day in the hands of thieves and plunderers. The party is corrupt from head to foot. You talk about the corruption under old Buchanan's Administration. I tell you, and I have neverbeen a great believer in Buchanan's Administration. It fell you, and I have neverbeen a great believer in Buchanan's Administration was as white as an angel's wing in comparison with the foul Administration of Gen. Grant. (Applause.) I want to turn them out, and I think the way to do it is to elect honest Horace Greeley and inaugurate a new political dispensation, and I tell you we are going to do it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Julian then referred to the state of feeling in his own county, Wayne, saying that there were from 6.0 to 8.0 Liberal Republicans there, and that probably in November the number would swell to 1.0.0.

Mr. Julian continued: I have nothing to say to discourage you. We did lose Ohlo, but we had no right to count upon it, nor did we with any confidence. We lost Pennsylvania by trampling the ballot under foot on the part of the Grant I astruly the enemy of the country as if he conspired by the hand of war against us during the war, for the man who adulterates the hallot is as truly the enemy of the country as if he conspired by the hand of war against the Government, or as if he descreted his post as sentinel, and betrayed his country to his enemies.

THE GOOD THAT COMES OF EVIL.

The moral reaction resulting from the means by which Pennsylvania was carried will tell in our favor. Although we cannot counteract bribery and corruption, we can confidently say that Indians w

THE PLAIN DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

Now, my friends, let us make this good. You cannot allord to vote for Grant and Morton and Simon Cameron and old Pomeroy, and brother-in-law Casey and Tom Murphy and Leet and Stocking, and the whole brood of thieves that are robbing and disgracing us. The Lord have mercy on your souls if you do. [Applause.]

Voting is a serious business under our theory

COUNTY IN INDIANA.

| Consider the control of the country might be a dead man on the other side? Che no! You shoot that the legitimate authority of the country might be restored, and our republic continue a united nation. Then in times of strife, now in times of peace, it your believes imported from New York to the North and South shall pass away, and we shall be wrothered with the hatred which separates meeting was held in the Academy of Music here tenight. The Governor elect spoke, He was a fine to the strip of the country might be restored, and our republic continue a united nation. Then in times of strife, now in times of peace, it your believes imported from New York to the custodian for every one of you; I am devery voter acts for the whole firm. I am candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was excultated by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his confederate felon, and was therefore elected by the perjured discialmer of his

conscience. Grant, with his dogs and his norses.

"La nis fast habits, his whiskey, and his total abrogation of all obligations to serve his country at his post.

Vote for Greeley. Voting is a beautiful testimony for a man to bear in favor of his country. Greeley is an honest man, a man of brain; he knows all about your public affairs, and he is a man you can trust. I advise you, therefore, to vote for Greeley, and not for Grant at all. [Applause.] I once knew an old Calvinistic minister who said he believed God would send some souls to hell just to show what a splendld damnation he could give them. (Laughter.) So, on the 5th of November I hope you will so vote, if it be only to show Grant, Morton & Co. what a splendld political damnation you can give them. (Cries of "We will," and applause.) But, aside from all trifling, it is the most solemn and serious duty that ever a man can perform in the light of God and good men to vote at an important election. And it is a duty that the Almighty will held you responsible for performing in the light of your conscience and to the best of your judgment. (Loud applause.)

SIX ACRES OF PIGEONS.

Millions of Wild Pigeons Settling on a Farm in Maryland - The Birds Piled in Many Pinces Two Feet Deep. CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 19.-A Mr. Seh-

ley owns a farm six miles northwest of Oakland.

Six acres of the farm are covered with alder busiles, or small trees, ranging from twelve to fifteen feet in height. They grow very deneity to the land, and from this fact have become generally known as bushes. Some ten days since, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large flock of wild pigeons settled down upon the alders. Mr. Sehley says they were to be numbered by thousands, and completely covered the tops of the bushes, hiding them from sight. Another flock followed, and lighted on the top of the lops of the bushes, hiding them from sight. Another flock followed, and lighted on the top of the first, the incoming of pigeons continued until nightful, at which time they were piled in many places, two feet deep upon each other. The bushes were many of them broken down by the weight, and it is estimated that over a million birds were on the ground. They roosted they stil make this their reating place.

Singular as this story may appear, it is vouched for by many respectable citizens of this city, who have visited the spot and captured hundreds of the birds. After mightfull, it is said, a person may go among the pigeons and sweep them into the mouth of a bag. The propable explanation of the immense gathering is in the fact that this is the season of their annual visit to the forest regions of the Allegnany Mountains in quest of the accorns which are abundant there. It is a well-established fact that wild pigeons have but one roosting place within a very large territory, and that in their transit to warmer laitudes, and during their stoppage by the way, they use one place only as a roost at night, Other pigeon make have been miled to the county Prison in default of \$5.000.

The story of his arrest and secret commitment by Davenport, as told by Mr. Heinrich last even-indicate of France in her despote domin in Luddowstreat Jall, presents a case of political varieties of the county and without parallel in his country, and unknown in any modern European government of th ley owns a farm six miles northwest of Oakland.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 20.—The official returns of the entire State show the following majorities for State

In addition to the above, O. J. Dodds, Dent., was elected to fill the vacancy in the First District.

The Hon. Rufus Hatch, who has so successfully conducted the Pacific Mail campaign in Wall street from 68 to 100, on Saturday received the congratulations of his friends over a little side speculation in this stock, the result of which has formed one of the exciting topics of street conversation. It is said that last spring, by the payment of \$1.00, Mr. Hatch purchased of Mr. Russell Sage, a well-known railroad capitalist, the privilege of explanation, at any time device.

Interesting Catholic Ceremonies—Pronouncing the Vows and Taking the Veil.

Misses O'Neil, Kervin, McGonigle, and Doyle pronounced the final yows and took the veil, becoming daughters of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, early yesterday morning. Also a large and select company gathered to witness the "profession" of Miss Mary Agnes Hughes on Saturday morning in the Convent of Our Lady of Nervy on Houston street. After the usual questions had been put to the postulant and repiled to by her. His tirace Archibishop McCloskey delivered a brief but elequent address to the young Sister of Charity. After the exercises the party said down to a fine breakfast. Archibishop McCloskey down to a fine breakfast. Archibishop McCloskey presided. Vicar-General Starrs associated on the right and Charles O'Conor on the left of the Conor on the le

A little girl named Aggie Bell on Saturday evening found John Lawson hidden in the ballway of her mother's house, 480 West Twenty-second street her mother's house, 400 West Twenty-second street. When Lawson saw that he had been discovered he field. Aggie fold her little brother, thirteen years old, to follow the man, as she believed he was a robber. The boy ren after Lawson, and soon afterward caught up with him. Lawson turned and, presenting a pistol, bade the boy go home. The boy sponently obeyed, but following at a distance, saw Lawson go into a stone yard. The boy then ran for a police officer, who arrested Lawson, and yesterday, at Jefferson Market, he was committed on a charge of burghay.

At a meeting on Saturday evening of the Pio-neer Oliver Club of the Fourth Ward, Mr. James Oliver was introduced to the assemblage as the next Congress-

A Twentieth Ward Gang Arrested. Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock Officer John Clarke of the Thirty-seventh street police saw two men fighting in Fortieth street, between Tent

Yesterday morning, George Riley of Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue, and Edward Martin of 30 West Forty-fifth street, were locked up in the Fort seventh street police station, on complaint of Whila McManon, of Troy, N. Y. William says that the arriv in the city on Saturday night - an longed at Sweeny 827. Eighth avenue. In the room to which he was a signed the prisoners also slept. He spose early, a while dressing inlased his wallet. He found it und killey's pillow.

The Weather To-day.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Over the northwest and the nee to the lower Onio Valley winds veering to northerly, rising barometer, cool, cloudy and clearing weather with occasions; rain and from on Tuesday morning. On the lakes, felling bar nevery visit southerly to westerly winds, threatening weather, and occasional rain. In New England and the Middie States fresh southerly winds, warner and partly cloudy weather.

The Hon. D. G. Fort has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Oswago. P. Kearney of the Eleventh Ward will receive the Apollo had nomination for Alderman this evening.

W. B. Stokes has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the Nashvide (Tenn.) district. The Democrats and Liberals of Columbia county have nominated Benjama Ray for Assembly from the First District and Milton M. Tompkins from the Second District.

S. D. Peters has been nominated for Alderman and William Carr for Assistant Alderman from the Greeley and Brown Club.

At the Fifth Assembly District German mass meeting on Saturday Tening, at 247 Spring street, Peter Zeit presiding, the flow. Michael Northy was meminated for the Assembly and Philip Retieret for Assistant Alderman.

DAVENPORT INTIMIDATION

ATTEMPT TO FRIGHTEN THE GER MANS FROM REGISTERING.

A German Greeley Lender's House Surraunded by U. S. Marshals - Flung into Prison by Davenport-Offers of Thousands of Dollars Bail Rejected.

On Saturday afternoon Commissioner Davenport sent forth his warrant for the arrest of George A. Heinrich, on a charge that he had obstructed Supervisor Chas. A. Stahl in the discharge of his duties. The prisoner was conveyed to jail and committed in default of \$5,000. He is one of the most respected citizens of the Eleventh Ward. The Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., went before Commissioner Davenport and proposed to bail Mr. Heinriech. The Commissioner refused to re-

ceive the bail. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Hon. Thos. J. Creamer went before the Commissioner and offered to give ball in \$50,000 for the appearance of the prisoner. He was curtly told that no bail would be taken-that it was intended to make an example of this man. It was ascertained that on Saturday last Supervisor Chas. J. Stahl, who is acting as a Grant canvasser, called at the residence of Mr. Hein-riech, and demanded of Mrs. Heinriech the ment. In the confusion between Mrs. Heinricch and her children. Mr. Heinrich went up stairs and kicked Supervisor Stahl down stairs. There-upon Commissioner Davenport granted his war-rent, upon which Mr. Heinriech was committed to the County Prison in default of \$5.000.

THE OFFICER BECOMING PERSONAL.

The next inquiry was as to Mr. Heinrich sace. At this point Mr. Heinrich became indignant, and demanded by what right the visitor put such personal and impertinent questions to him. The unknown then said he was obtaining information about election affairs, whereupon Mr. Heinrich ordered him to leave his premises, and ushered him gently to the door. As the man was going out he pulled back the lappel of his coat and showed a badge, shouting out at the same time that he was a supervisor of election, and would have Mr. Heinrich arrested. He subsequently left, and Mr. Heinrich gave no further thought to the occurrence. About 1 o'clock, just to the occurrence. About 1 o'clock, just after eating his dinner, a ring was heard at the door bell, and on answering it, what was his astonishment to find his house surrounded by a crowd of ten or twelve men, one of whom exhibited a paper and announced that it was a warrant for his arrest. Mr. Heinrich said he had done nothing to warrant such a proceeding, and protested against being taken off. His protestations passed unheeded, however, and he was hurried into a close carriage which stood at the front entrance and driven up town. His custodians stooped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the Twenty-fourth street side, and marched him through the private corridor to parlor F. He was informed that this was

COMMISSIONER DAVENDORT'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Commissioner was not present on their arrival, but soon made his appearance from an-

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Commissioner was not present on their arrival, but soon made his appearance from another part of the hotel. On being confronted by Davenport, Mr. Heinrich said:

"Your Honor, what is the charge against me? What have I been guilty of?"
Davenport told him he was charged with obstructing one of his supervisors of election, and would be required to give bail in \$5.000, with two sureties. Mr. Heinrich intimated that he could get a million dollars bail if fair time was given him, and asked the Commissioner to accept Mr. Regelmann, a well-known and wealthy flour merchant on the east side of the city, as his bondsman. Mr. Heinrich had induced the election officers to stop of their way up-town at the

Without vouschafing any reply, Davenport turned to his officers and told them to put him into Ludlow street jail.

This closed the star chamber proceedings at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Mr. Heinrich was left in charge of Marshal Turney and one or two assistants, to whom Davenport handed a warrant of commitment, issued under his authority as United States Commissioner. The back of the warrant directed that that the prisoner should be taken before him this morning at 11 o'clock for examination.

fore him this morning at 11 o'clock for examination.

Mr. Heinrich was unable to tell the reporter
whether he would be permitted to have a public
hearing or not. On his way to the jail his
keepers let him alight at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, and send word
to his friend Mr. Delmonico of his arrest.

The news of his confinement spread like wildfire through the Fleventh and Seventeenth
Wards, where he is widely known, being a Greeley leader there. Numerous friends hastened to
the jail to see him. Among the callers were Mr.
Fred. Ralluagen, ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer,
Congressman Smith Ely, Dr. Mierson, Mr. Elekhoff, the German editor, and other influential
citizens.

They all viewed his arrest as an junparalleled

They all viewed his arrest as an Imparalleled outrage, and volunteered to furnish bonds for his release.

BAIL REFUSED.

It was found by Mr. Ely and Mr. Creamer that Davenport would not accept any bail. They saw him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and offered any amount without avail.

It is believed that Davenport's action is promoted by a desire to intimidate the German Greeley voters living on the east side. Mr. Heinrich is very well known among them, having resided and voted in one place for twenty-two years. He was a Councilman from his district, and wields great political influence among his German fellow citizens. He is an ardent supporter of Mr. Greeley, and has been working hard for his election. It is reported that one effect of his arrest has already shown itself in the frightening of several German voters, who say they will not go near the polis.

At half-past six last evening the SUN reporter called at the residence of Commissioner Daven-port. He was first informed that Mr. Davenport was not in

port. He was first informed that Mr. Davenport was not in.

"But tell him." said the reporter, "that a newspaper man wants to see him." The servant returned and inquired:

"From what newspaper? Mr. Davenport is engaged. What is your name?"

Sun Reporter - You told me that Mr. Davenport was not at home. Go and tell Mr. Davenport that a Sun reporter wants to see him. A cain the servant came back and said that Mr. Davenport was engaged, but that we could see him at his office to-morrow.

The reporter then wrote this note to Mr. Davenport:

The Hon. Mr. Davenport, United States Commissioner.

custice, Andrew Walsh; Justices of the Peace, John Deimar, N. B. Morse, Jr., and James Cassidy. The Liberal Republicans endorse the above nominations. Liberal Republicans endorse the above nominations. Great disantisfaction was, however, expressed on the attests by all sites at the result. In the Second Congressional District the Ring nominated Mr John G. Schumaser in place of the Eon Thomas Kinsella. The nomination was ratified by the Liberal Republicans. The first W. W. Geodrich was nominated by the University of the Tahri District, and his nomination was eniorsed by the Democrate.

The Republicans nominated for the Assembly; Second District, David C. Van Gott; Third, Samiel C. Vreckand, Fourth, Dr. James Watt, Fifth, A. P. Higgins; Sixth, Jacob Worth; Seventh, Frecerick Cochou; Niath, John L. Guischard

AN ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE.

A Chicago Gentleman Carrying off a Young and Charming Boston Widow-A Search for a Jersey City Clergyman.

Yesterday afternoon, as Officer Moulds was patroling Montgomery street, near Grove, in Jersey City, he was accosted by a very in Jersey City, he was accosted by a very gentlemanly man, accompanied by a beautiful young woman, attired in the richest of silks and laces, and resplendent with jewelry. They desired to be shown to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Wilcox, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. On their arrival at the house the reverend gentleman was absent, and there was no certainty as to the time of his return. This intelligence seemed to perplex the gentleman, and he explained the dilemma in which they were bisecus.

teiligence seemed to perplex the gentleman, and he explained the dilemma in which they were bisecus.

The gentleman said that he and the young woman had been engaged, but that obstacles had? sen thrown in the way of their marriage; that they had met in New York, and that he had determined to embrace the opportunity to marry, and that they had crossed from New York to be married by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

Officer Moulds suggested that the Rev. Mr. Yard, of the Hedding M. E. Church, resided just around in Wayne street, and if the couple desired he would show them there. His proposition was giadly accepted, and five minutes later the lady and gentleman were ushered into the Rev. Mr. Yard's parlors. At that moment the Rev. Mr. Yard was attending the Sunday school in the church in York street, and at the request of the gentleman a messenger was sent for him. In the meantime Officer Moulds took his departure with a kindly good by, together with the thanks of the strangers and a bank note.

Upon the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Yard, a few minutes afterward, the gentleman introduced himself as Mr. John Haasse of Chicago, and his companion as Mrs. Etta Griffith of Boston.

Mr. Haasse said that Mrs. Griffith was a widow, and that they had met in New York by agreement to be married, and were desirous of having the ceremony performed without unnecessary delay, so that they might take passage in one of Pullman's drawing room cars on the 8:91 P. M. train for Chicago, where Mr. Haasse is a cierk in a railroad office.

A HUSBEND'S INDIGNATION.

At Greene and Bleecker streets the officer col-lared his man and secured a pistol which he had

made up my mind to try her. So this sevening total now that I was going to Newark, and would be out late. I didn't go to Newark but went home carly. I did not find the key in the place where my wife ought to teave it, and kicked several times and waited. White waiting to get out of the window. I knocked again, and when my wife opened the door, I asked who was there. She said there was nobody there. Then I told her! would hander here was nobody there. Then I told her! would hander here was nobody there. Then I told her! would hander here was nobody there. Then I told her! would hander here was nobody there. Then I told her! would hander here was nobody there. Then I told her! would hand here that man was. I took down my swood to protect myself, and aghred the gas. She said, "I see you and I'm wolf and the face. I said, "I see you and I'm going find out who you are." I went toward him and found that it was the man I thought it was. When I wently to him he put his hand behind him, and I knew he was resing for a platol because he has told me that he carried one. My wife and I ran down the alley and were half way out the street when he fired at me. I don't know whether he hit my wife or not. He didn't hit me When he got into the street when he fired at me. I don't know whether he hit my wife or not. He didn't hit me When he got into the street he ran down toward Bleeck er street, and I ran with the crowd after him.

One barrel of the pistol was empty and the

One barrel of the pistol was empty and the others were loaded. The sword was taken to the police station. It is a long sword, like those used by officers in the National Guard; but Boyer says he did not get near enough to use it. Ayres was locked up.

To the Editor of The Sun.

of yesterday, the 18th, under the head of "The Forty-seventh's Band Unpaid," conveys to the public a wrong impression, which I have no doubt you will allow the one who has received the endorsement of your paper as

york on the but, not being required to take part in the great torchlight procession on the evening of the 18th. I returned on the 20th and on the 21st the leader, Mr. Connor, received \$E.S. leaving but \$75 due, which Col. Dudley had not collected.

Four U.—Col. Dudley was thrown from his horse in Pittsburgh, and was an invalid for several days after his return to the city. Betore his recovery his engagements called him to Washington. These no question, but a few moments' time in New York will coable him to attend to the matter.

Fith-The engagement was very profitable to the band, the men receiving \$30 for three days work and expenses paid. Since our return Mr. Connor has stated to me that he made more money out of the trip to Pittsburgh than he made out of the Fourteenth Regiment (to which regiment the band formerly belonged) during his last year with it. Very respectfully.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. Custom House, New York.

tional Amendment Carried. CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Advices from all sec CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Advices from all sections of the State show that the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting say increase of the State debt has been ratified by an overwhelming affirmative vote. Both parties very generally endorsed the measure.

The amendment provides that the General Assembly is hereby forbidden to create any further debt or obligation, attending the board of the credit of the State, by guarantee, endorsement, or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, endorsement, or loan of the credit to the people of this State at a general election, and unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of this State voting on the question shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, endorsement, or loan of this credit, none shall be created or made.

THE ENTIRE MOSES TICKET ELECTED. THE ENTIRE MOSES TICKET ELECTED.

The unofficial returns from countries are very discreditable. They give no definite result. It will be three weeks before the official count will be recorded. Enough, however, is already received to show that the entire Moses ticket is elected, with the exception of several minor candidates. The report that ex-Gov. Perry has been elected was erroneous. Wallace, Kadieal, has been undoubtedly elected to Congress. The people of the Palmetto State are generally repentant that their divided vote should not have elected their candidates. Moses is elected for two years. Bowen will have four years' run of the Sheriff's office.

Prince Napoleon Resisting the Decree of Banishment. Paris, Oct. 20.—Prince Napoleon has appealed o the Procureur-General of France for redress against to the Procureur-General of France for redress against the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, and others who took part in his expulsion from France The appeal is made in accordance with the provisions of the penal code. Should it be rejected or disregarded the Prince will commence personal proceedings in the courts against the parties concerned, and will avail himself of all legal means to procure the restoration of his rights as a citizen of France and the panishment of those who have fliegally driven him from his country.

The National Democracy met in Judiciary onvention at 39 Union square on Saturday night, Chief Justice Shaw presiding, but adjourned without making any nominations. A conference committee of twenty-one was appointed to confer with other organizations. Resolutions prepared by Mr. Benj. Wood were adopted, in which the Tammany candidate for Disprict Attorney was denounced, as was also the mode of nominating adopted by Tammany. After the adoption of the resolutions an informal understanding was had that the Association would support Greeley for President, Kernan for Governor and Lawrence for Mayor, alon: with the Pennocratic-Liberal ticket, with the exception of the candidate for District Attorney.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The announcement, on the ith inst., of the marriage at Vienna of Gen. Von

PARIS, Oct. 19.—'The excitement over the ru-nors of a threatened Imperialist reaction continues.

The Republican County Convention met on Saturday evening and made the following nominations: For Mayor, William F. Havemeyer, for Supremo Court Judge, Noath Davis; for Superior Court Judge, Hooper C. Van Vorst; for District Attorney, Benjamin K. Pastus.

MORE-CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

THREE EDUCATED MULES DOSED

WITH SOOTHING SYRUP. The Great Philanthropist Demanding His Rights-Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry Teaches Law to Three Wise Men-The Last Turn in a Three Years' Race.

The right of Mr. Henry Bergh to act as prosecuting attorney in cases instituted in the Special Sessions by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has long been a matter of dispute between the court and the worthy President. Mr. Berg has always claimed that he had the right by law. The Court denied this, but tolerated him through courtesy, and allowed him to occupy the enclosure set aside for the District Attorney in the court. This "tolera-tion" was galling to the pride of Mr. Berg, and he has made several attempts to have his position fairly defined. Finally he addressed a letter to Attorney-General Barlow on the subject.

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A HUSBRND's INDIGNATION.

Shot at by a Man who had Entered his House—Pursuit with a Broadsword—Excitement in Greene street.

Last night Officer Kearney of the Prince street police station noticed a young colored man running along Greene street. In the fugitive ran well and he was obliged to follow for over a block before he caught the runner. At Greene and Bleecker streets the officer collared his man and secured a pistol which he had all the man and secured a pistol which he had all the man and secured a pistol which he had all the man and secured a pistol which he had all the man and secured a pistol which he had all the man and secured a pis

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT.

Accordingly on Saturday, Mr. Bergh appeared in court with his counsel, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry. He did not take his usual place in the Attorney's enclosure, where he has been tolerated so long, but ast near his counsel among the other members of the bar. Mr. Gerry had a long brief, and seven large volumes of law, which he deposited in the table directly under the eyes of their Honors, Justices bowling Hogan, and Scott. It was evident that he was prepared for a desperate light, and Justice Dowling rolled up his eyes with a look of sad resignation, as he saw the formidable array of calf-skin and parchment.

MR. BERGH DEMANDING HIS RIGHTS.

The calendar was short and quickly disposed.

MR. VERGH DEMANDING HIS RIGHTS.

The calendar was short and quickly disposed of. Then Mr. Gerry arose and began his argument. He undertook to show, by way of introduction to the main question, that the Attorney-General himself had an undoubted right to practice before the high an d honorable court which he addressed. He roamed far back to the time when the office of Attorney-General was first created in England—long before the discovery of the western world—and enunciated the powers with which that functionary was invested at common law. In the midst of his argument Justice Dowling interrupted him. His Honor said:

The Court will concede the right of the Attorney-General to appear here in person and prosecute. The only point is, and his power to delegate his authority. The Court holds that he receives his power in trust from the people of the State, and they cannot be delegated.

MR. GERRY LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

from the people of the State, and they cannot be delegated.

MR. GERRY LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

The point having been conceded, Mr. Gerry relinquished his argument as to the right of the Attorney-General, and plunged at once into the main question. He held that the office of the Attorney-General was executive according to the statute, and as such, its duties could be delegated in case of the inability of the incumbent to attend to them personally. He drew a wide distinction between executive and legislative or judicial offices. But his main argument was founded on the statute which creates the Attorney-General. By that statute he is required to attend "in person" to cases of bribery and duelling, and Mr. Gerry held that as those words were only inscrited in reference to two cases, it was fair to infer that in other cases he might act by proxy. Another statute expressly authorizes him to retain counsel, and he had the records to show that his right in this respect, alohough often acted upon, had never until now been questioned.

questioned.

MR. BERGH'S FITNESS.

With regard to Mr. Bergh's fitness for the trust, Mr. Gerry said that he was a member of the Bar, and as such an officer of the Supreme Court. The statute creating the society of which he is the President gives to the society all money collected in fines from persons whom they prosecute. Therefore the society has a direct interest in the conviction of persons whom they arrest, and should be allowed a representative in court to urge their rights. He concluded by a pressing appeal to the court to recognize the authority of Mr. Bergh, as the properly accredited representative of Attorney-General Barlow.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision until next Saturday.

THE NEW ERIE WAR.

Mr. Barlow Still Exposing the Falsehoods of the Disreputable Times. To the Editor of the Times.

Mr. Barlew Still Exposing the Falsehoods of the Discreptable Times.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR: Your second chapter of charges against me appears in this morning's Times. Every alleged fact and each suggestion and inpuends of the new chapter is an invention utterly deatitute of truth. Your informant is a slanderer, as ignorant as he is malicious.

Mr. Jay Gould had sold to himself while President of the Erie Railway \$3,000,000 of bonds belonging to the company at 55 per cent. of their par value. The new administration questioned the propriety of this purchase, and I assisted in compelling their resale to the company. Having at last succeeded in recovering these bonds for a sum that paid a net profit to the Erie Railway of over \$50,000, 1 insisted that a commission of 1 per cent., or \$30,000, should be paid by Mr. Gould for legal expenses. To this he assented; that sum was deducted from the agreed price to be paid to him, and every dollar of it went into the Erie treasury, where it still remains, though I might, with propriety, have kept the amount as a well-earned fee:

No resolution authorizing the payment to me, or my firm, of any fee whatever in this matter was ever passed. Messes, Bischoffsheim & Gold-Achmidt were never authorized to pay, nor have they paid or agreed to pay, one dollar to me or my firm for this service.

There never was any secret between myself and the London agents of the company, unless it be deemed objectionable that we compelled Mr. Jay Gould to disgorge over \$600,000 in money, and for the recovery of this considerable sum neither the company nor any one else has paid or agreed to pay one penny.

The Times then makes an equally unfounded statement as to my connection with the claim against Mr. Drew.

The facts are these: In 1869, having a large claim against Mr. Drew, the Erie Railway made an absolute assignment and transfer of it to a third party, in compromise of his claim, then in suit against the Erie Company had then no more to do the Erie Company's assignment and transfer

And now, while I satmit that any person holding a quasi public office is subject to the just criticism of the public press for all his official acis, and while I am ready, to the extent that have the necessary leisure, to answer any turther inquiries that you may choose to put touching my professional or official connection with the krie Railway, it seems to me that you too, owe a duty equally important to the public, and so far neglected, viz., that you shall not persistently aid in the circulation of slanders, originating in malice, affecting the character of gentlemen, without ascertaining in advance which you can readily do, that your informant is the mere rurveyor of falsehood, or without ascertaining by inquiries from the company itself that your assumed facts are without a shadow of foundation. And I am yours, &c.,

Samuel L. M. Barlow.

The French Assembly Elections.

PARIS, Oct. 20—Evening.—The elections to all vacant scats in the Assembly took place to-day. The returns to light are meagre. In Borocaux Mr. cadae (Republican) has 19.772, and Forcade Larroquette (Conservative) 5.32 votes. In the Jepartments of Oise, Morishan and votes are turns from the town only have been received, and show majorities for the Endical candidates (Roussel, Beauvats and Meline).